Nippon Times

No. 16,565 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1945 Price 25 Sen

HITLER DIRECTS DEFENSE OF BELEAGUERED CAPITAL

Fuehrer's Headquarters Said Located in Underground Fortress in Tiergarten Area

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—The Swedish journal Svenska Dagbladet reports that the Fuehrer is personally directing operations in Berlin from an underground fortress. "Following their entry into and occupation of Wansee, Soviet tank units have been attacking Charlottenburg and the Tiergarten," says the paper. "Other Soviet forces have driven into Gruenwald from the south, and have contacted the Soviet forces which drove into Spandau from the northwest around the site of the Olympic Stadium.

"Hitler is directing operations from an underground fortress in the Tiergarten and is accompanied by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and other high officials."

Turned Into City of Dead

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—Berlin has now turned into a city of death, reports Duncan Hooper, Reuter correspondent at Moscow.

"Every ditch is filled with dead bodies, and all towering buildings which were once architectural prides have now been turned into masses of broken stone," he reports further. "Great streets with magnificent lines of trees are burning fiercely. Berlin is a city of death. Everywhere on the street are seen dead bodies. The dark tunnels of the underground railway have become their tombs. The sewer mains running in all directions under the city are also clogged with dead bodies.

"The city of Berlin is still burning and will continue to burn several days more. All rivers and canals in the city are so filled with broken timber and dead bodies that it is impossible to operate pumps. Above the great noises of machine-guns and heavy artillery pieces are heard the crashing of great buildings. Running through the dust raised by falling buildings, come Soviet machinegun corps to gain new positions.

"At night, the moon and the burning fire bring out clearly the advancing Soviet troops and tank units. All around there is so much noise that day and night it is impossible to talk to each other."

Swiss Border Bolstered

Domei

ZURICH, April 28.—The Swiss Government declared today that measures were being taken for the strengthening of the defense along the southern Swiss frontier. "In view of the recent war situation the Swiss Government, after due deliberation, has decided to strengthen the defense of the southern frontier lines of Switzerland through the organization of the military quarters concerned," says the announcement.

At present, fierce fighting is taking place on the Swiss-Italian frontier area between German and Italian forces. The Swiss Government issued an order for the evacuation of all persons residing within 300 meters of the southern frontier at 2 a.m., today.

U.S. RUBBER PLANT STRIKES

7,000 Employes of Goodyear Firm Idle; Walkout Spreading

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 28.—Approximately 7,000 employes of three plants at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and Goodyear Aircraft Corporation in Akron, Ohio, were idle today as spreading walkouts threatened to stop operations, according to a report from that city.

The company spokesman said that between 3,000 and 4,000 left their jobs at No. 2 and 3 plants and approximately 3,000 walked out at No. 1 factory. He added that nearly 90 employes were idle at the Goodyear Aircraft.

Machine workers at plant No. 3 walked out last Monday in protest against what they called an "inconvenient location of a certain machine." They were joined on Thursday by pit workers at plant No. 2 in a dispute over the tardiness of a recent negotiated wage rate. Walkout of the tire builders at plant No. 1 started last night. No reason was given for the work stoppage.

Lt. Gen. Abe Staying in Berlin

Domei

ZURICH, April 27.—Lieutenant-General Katsuo Abe, Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy in Germany, accompanied by his staff, are staying at the offices of the Naval Attache in Kaiserallee, Berlin.

Red Army Penetrates Inner Berlin Defense, Says Reich Command

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, April 28.—The German High Command declared today that Soviet troops had crushed through Berlin and the inner defense ring and were fighting on Alexander Platz, site of the Gestapo Headquarters. German planes were flying in reinforcements, food and ammunition to their Berlin garrison, the communique said. Frontline reports said that only one-quarter of the flaming city remained in German hands. Soviet troops were boring in block by block while other divisions were pushing westward in an effort to isolate the last German Baltic ports.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 28

In the battle for Berlin, the fateful struggle of the German people against Bolshevism is once again demonstrated to the whole world. While the Berlin garrison is defending the capital, our forces at the Western Front deployed from the Americans in order to relieve the defenders of Berlin attacked by the Red army.

The Soviets broke into the inner defense circle from the north in the direction of Charlottenburg and from the south via the Tempelhofer Feld into the center of the town. At the Hallisches Tor and at the Alexander Platz, fighting for the center of the town has started while the Ost-West Achse lies under heavy bombardment. Flying formations of the Luftwaffe supported the defenders in heroic fighting. Despite strongest chaser and flak defense, reserve formations and ammunition were landed during day and night. In the course of the last four days our chaser and battleplane formations destroyed 143 airplanes, 57 tanks and over 300 vehicles.

In the area south of Koenigswusterhausen, our divisions continued their attacks in a northwesterly direction and during the whole day repelled concentric Soviet attacks against their flanks, and in embittered fighting the enemy was thrown back on a broad front. West of Berlin, the Brandenburg-Rathenow-Kremmen line was held against all enemy attacks. At Prenzlau, the Soviets threw fresh forces into the battle and with the support of heavy artillery fire achieved deep penetrations.

In the northwestern German area there was only local fighting. The commandant of Bremen together with the remainder of the garrison is fighting in the northeastern part of the town.

At the Danube, the enemy penetrated Regensburg and Ingolstadt while between Dillingen and Ulm, the Americans advanced further to the south. Fighting is going on in the Mindel and Buenz valleys.

In Italy, our troops were taken back along the Po River line. While the Soviets in the south German area of the Eastern Front undertook only local attacks, they continued their attacks against Bruenn and despite heavy resistance penetrated the town, while northwest of Bauzen heavy fighting is going on. At Torgau where the Soviets joined hands with the American forces coming from the west they directed their attacks toward the north.

Our Navy plying east of Gotenhafen sank one Soviet motor torpedo boat and set fire another one.

Weaker American air formations during the day bombed eastern and southern Germany, while during the night there was little enemy air activity over the Reich.

Our midget submarines sank out of a strongly protected convoy between the Thames and Scheldt two fully laden ships totaling 8,000 tons.

SLATED AS U.S. LABOR HEAD

Judge Schwellenbach Likely to Succeed Secretary Perkins

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 28.—Reports that Federal Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach of the State of Washington will become the U.S. Secretary of Labor succeeding Secretary Frances Perkins gained strength today following two conferences between the jurist and President Truman, according to a Washington dispatch. Schwellenbach's close friends displayed signs of satisfaction that the appointment will be forthcoming.

Schwellenbach, in Washington, D.C., from Spokane, Washington, on an unexplained visit, had lunch and breakfast with the President yesterday. When Schwellenbach and the President served together in the Senate in the late thirties, they made up half of an informal group known as the "four horsemen."

Ex-Premiers Reach Paris

Domei

LISBON, April 28.—Former French Premiers Eduard Herriot, Edouard Daladier, former Justice Minister Rene Renoult, and General Maurice Gamlin, former Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, have arrived in France, said a Havas report from Paris today.

MINOR NATIONS AT 'FRISCO SEEK WIDER RECOGNITION

Demand Greater Role Than Assigned at Dumbarton Oaks; 4 Issues Passed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 28.—The "Big Four" managing the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco today ran into a small nation challenge of a world organization dominated by major Powers, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The spokesmen for Australia, Belgium and Bolivia urged more responsible roles for the world's smaller states. Their action signalled the long-expected effort to shift the balance between the great and the small.

One immediate success of this pressure was the expansion of the conference Executive Committee from 11 to 14 members. Now the small-state group aims at increasing the memberships on the World Security Council beyond the 11 proposed at Dumbarton Oaks.

As constituted by the 46-nation conference, the Executive Committee includes the "Big Three," Chungking and France, which are to have permanent Security Council seats, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Mexico, Holland and Yugoslavia.

4 Issues Ratified

A session of the conference Steering Committee produced the following quickly-ratified solutions to issues which had given the conference on peace a belligerent start:

(1) Through Soviet insistence, the delegates tossed tradition out the window and elected four presidents instead of one. It was agreed the four would rotate the honor of presiding over the conference sessions. For the two sessions today, Chungking Foreign Minister T.V. Soong drew the first and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov the second. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will have his turn Monday.

(2) Under Anglo-American insistence, Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, was made chairman of the key Executive and Steering committees.

(3) The Soviet proposal to include the White Russian and Ukrainian Soviets in the proposed world assembly of nations went through without a hitch.

(4) A proposal made by Mr. Molotov to seat the present Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw at this conference was talked down, out-maneuvered and finally smothered.

An hour after the Steering Committee broke up, the conference went into a full-dress session and Stettinius began calling the roll of delegates to speak for their countries.

Smaller Nations Comment

Australian Deputy Prime Minister Francis M. Forde drove into the heart of what promised to be the central controversy of the conference from here on—small nations versus big Powers.

"The Dumbarton Oaks plan as it stands," he said, "bears many characteristics of a mere prolongation into the years of peace of a type of great power leadership that has been found necessary to win the war."

Belgian Foreign Minister Paul H. Spaak argued for a place for small nations more vital than that assigned them by the Dumbarton Oaks plan. A similar view was expressed by Bolivian Ambassador Victor Andrade while Brazilian Foreign Minister Pedro L. Velloso warned that a selfish isolation "was dangerous to any country."

Polish Invitation Rejected

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 28.—The Steering Committee of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco again met yesterday after a hectic session the day before when Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's refusal to recognize U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius for permanent chairmanship of the conference caused greatest suspense among the delegates, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Yesterday, however, differences on the choice of chairmanship of the conference were finally settled and it was decided that the chairmanship of the plenary sessions will rotate among the "Big-Four" sponsoring Powers while Stettinius will be permanent chairman of the Steering Committee.

Demands by Mr. Molotov and the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister that the Polish Government in Warsaw be immediately admitted to representation in the conference were rejected after a sharp and lengthy debate.

Stettinius stated at the press conference last night that the Polish Government will not be represented at San Francisco unless the Yalta decision can be carried out and the "Big Three" of the Crimea Conference recognize a new Polish Government.

Entire Japanese Empire Celebrates 44th Birthday of His Imperial Majesty

Domei

NANKING, April 29.—On the occasion of the 44th birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, today, Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government of China, dispatched a congratulatory message to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The entire Japanese Empire joyfully celebrated the 44th birthday of His Majesty the Emperor on Sunday.

The ceremony of Tenchosetsu was solemnly held within the Imperial Palace Sunday morning, and His Majesty the Emperor worshipped the Imperial Ancestors at 8:30 a.m. At 10 a.m. His Majesty the Emperor proceeded to the Omote Gozasho and was pleased to receive the congratulations from Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and other high officials. Then, in the Phoenix Hall, His Majesty the Emperor graciously received Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes of the Blood who also offered congratulations on His Imperial Majesty's birthday.

Her Majesty the Empress was also pleased to receive the congratulations on His Majesty the Emperor's birthday from the Imperial Household Minister and others at 10:30 a.m.

No Court banquet to celebrate the august occasion was held but between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sunday, Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki and other high officials proceeded to the Imperial Palace and signed their names in the Court Register to express their congratulations on His Imperial Majesty's 44th birthday.

Amnesty Given Prisoners

As an act of grace, 390 model prisoners selected from 56 prisons throughout the country were released on April 29 in commemoration of the Imperial Birthday. These prisoners have been constructing aircraft and various ships and boats and their meritorious services earned them the Imperial Amnesty.

U.S. SEEKING JOINT USE OF BASES AFTER WAR END

May Utilize Certain Strategic Zones of British, Aussies In Atlantic, Pacific

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 28.—Sandor Klein, UP correspondent, reported from San Francisco today that the United States intends to seek joint post-war use of bases it had built or developed on the territory of some of its Allies. He said that the United States does not intend to push this matter during the San Francisco Conference, but it is prepared to take it up in detail if any other nations raise the question.

Excerpts from Klein's report are as follows:

The Americans' aim concerns largely the bases in the Pacific although there is considerable interest in retaining the use of certain bases now on British territory in the western Atlantic and possibly some in Latin-America.

In no case would the United States seek to exercise any sovereignty over the base areas. For instance, the United States has constructed a large base at Manus in the Admiralty Islands which is governed by Australia. This base will have considerable strategic value after the war and this country wants to feel free to use it "whenever necessity dictates." However, the Australians would have complete access to it too and their flag would fly over the base.

It was learned that the American delegation has approved the proposed draft of the plan for trusteeship, but it will take up the matter with Chungking, the Soviet Union and Britain before presenting it to the conference. This plan makes distinction between strategic zones and colonial territories and meets the views of American naval and military leaders.

The plan would be covered in a separate section of the charter for world organization. It is drawn broadly so that the United States could retain strategic control of whatever areas it finds necessary to its security. However, this would not preclude the exercise of political control over these areas by trusteeship.

The American delegation wants to avoid discussion of specific areas or bases in considering the trusteeship question, but if necessary it is prepared to submit a complete memorandum on specific American wishes.

Another point which the American delegation will emphasize when the conference gets down to the discussion of regional arrangements is that these arrangements must not interfere with the existing "Western Hemisphere system." One official said the regional arrangement should not in any way contravene the Monroe Doctrine.

Premier Back in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, April 28.—Manchoukuo Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, who had been visiting Japan as the special envoy, returned here today with his suite, it was announced by the Publicity Office.

WAR VICTIMS AID ORGAN SET AS OFFICIALS NAMED

Prince Takamatsu Selects Chairman and Other Officers For Society

With the appointment of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and other officials, the structure of the War Victims Relief Society has been greatly invigorated and stabilized.

At 4 p.m. on Sunday, His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, Patron of the Society, was pleased to summon Welfare Minister Tadahiko Okada, Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose, War Minister General Korechika Anami, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, Toyotaro Yuki, Nozomi Nakagawa and other high officials concerned, and to appoint them to responsible posts in the Society.

The new officials of the Society include Chairman Tadahiko Okada, Welfare Minister; Vice-Chairman Toyotaro Yuki and Nozomi Nakagawa; Advisers: Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister; Toyosaku Hirose, Finance Minister; Korechika Anami, War Minister; Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister; Shigenori Togo, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs; Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Agricultural and Commerce Minister; Teijiro Ishiguro, Munitions Minister; Naoto Kobiyama, Transportation and Communications Minister; Nobuyuki Abe, Governor-General of Chosen; Rikichi Ando, Governor-General of Taiwan; Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers; Takashi Isaka; Keinosuke Ushio; Secretary-in-Chief Hideo Ikeda.

YANKS LAND ON NEGROS

Domei

LISBON, April 27.—American land and sea forces landed on the southeastern coast of Negros Island today, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Manila. The report also states that American infantry attacks were launched from a point within 22 kilometers of Manila, but that stubborn Japanese counterattacks compelled the Americans to withdraw their positions.

The U.S. Sixth Division has asked for tank support in their operations against the Pacawacan Hills. In the northern part of Luzon Island, the U.S. 33rd Division is engaging Japanese Forces on the outskirts of Baguio. Other United States forces have launched offensive operations against Baguio from the west and northwest. The Japanese Forces are stubbornly defending Baguio, with the result that the fighting in this area is the most difficult for the enemy on Luzon Island.

Remittances Facilitated

Measures have been taken by the Finance Ministry to facilitate remittances to China and the South Sea regions. Under the new system, all remittances to China, except funds for installation of industrial facilities and the development of industrial resources, as well as any remittance to the South Sea regions up to ¥100,000 per item will be handled on the spot by the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan, Imperial Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Yasuda Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Sanwa Bank, Nomura Bank, and Tokai Bank. The new system will take effect on and after today.

35 ARMY OFFICERS AWARDED POSTHUMOUS DECORATIONS

Win Additional Honors for Ramming British Warships, B-29 Bomber

The extraordinary posthumous decorations of various orders of the Golden Kite and Rising Sun conferred upon 35 Wild Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Army headed by Colonel Hitoyuki Kato, whose great exploits had previously been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor and who had been specially promoted, were announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry under date of April 29.

Colonel Hitoyuki Kato was awarded the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Lieutenant Colonel Hikoichi Ohashi was awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Major Natsuki Fukunaga was awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Lieutenants Toyoo Sasaki and Isamu Kido were awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Sublieutenants Fujio Sarutani, Eisaku Tada, Tatsumi Akiyoshi, Hideo Ishimoto, Sakuji Tanikawa, Ichiro Yanagisawa, Katsumi Saeki, Ryuji Aoye, Sadao Ohira, Kiyoshi Okabe, Shigendo Nakamura, Junji Fukuda, Norihide Fujino, Kazuma Sasaba, Koichi Muranaka, Shuichi Akishiro, Kaoru Tanimoto, Shiro Takami, Eiko Matsuhira, Hiroshi Iwami, Tetsuo Oishi, Tsunejiro Nishihara, Jinichi Takahashi, Makoto Takiguchi, Kiyooki Kanamaru, Hiroshi Ishimoto, Kichiun Tawara, Masanao Nakamura, Shinichiro Miura, and Makoto Suzuki were awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Of the above, 34 officers headed by Colonel Kato were the heroes of the counterattacking battle against the British task forces that attacked Sumatra Island on January 29 of this year when they dealt devastating blows to the enemy. They were cited on February 24.

Sublieutenant Makoto Suzuki, who rammed and downed a B-29 bomber in the sky over Tanashi on January 27 of this year in an engagement with the Mariana-based U.S. air forces attacking Tokyo, was granted a citation on February 21.

BARES ANTI-INFLATION PLAN

Olmstead Says More U.S. Goods Must Be Sent to Chungking Regime

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 27.—Brigadier General George H. Olmstead, U.S. roving "envoy" to Chungking, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee behind closed doors today that he had returned to the United States to obtain means of combating Chungking's inflation and felt that an adequate source of supplies from America might break the back of the the inflationary movement, according to a Washington dispatch.

"Prices in Chungking-held regions had increased more than 300 per cent since the beginning of this year, he said. Olmstead struck at the core of his request with the statement that "inflation was striking particularly at American and other nations which had depended in part on Chinese sources for certain supplies.

He declared that many Chinese merchants in small communities are refusing to sell such necessities as oil because they know that the quantity is limited and the price may be higher tomorrow. "By bringing in our own oil—and every other necessity—the inflationary curve might be checked," Olmstead stated. He hoped to have such commodities shipped into every center where prices have skyrocketted recently.

Most of Olmstead's time in the executive session was spent discussing the inflationary movement. When asked about the progress of the war in the East, he said that "there is a long fight ahead." He pointed out that even if the Japanese mainland falls—the war in the East may go on for a long period as a great portion of the Japanese Army is on Chinese soil and in fighting trim.

Raiders Attack Chinese Ship

Domei

CANTON, April 28.—The Chinese steamer Sheng Hao navigating from Hongkong toward Canton was attacked by American planes on April 23 in the neighborhood of Lingtinyang, and three-fourths of her entire Chinese passengers were mercelessly strafed and killed.

Leaders of Army, Navy Agreed on Joint Effort For Final War Victory

For uniting the fighting strength of the Army and the Navy toward winning final victory, a conference was held at the Prime Minister's official residence Friday evening attended by Prime Minister Suzuki, War Minister Anami, Navy Minister Yonai, Chief of Staff Umezu, Chief of Naval Staff Oikawa, and other high members of the War and Navy Ministries, it was announced by the Board of Information Saturday. "On the evening of April 27, the Prime Minister and the Army and Navy leaders conferred at the Prime Minister's official residence. Various frank views on the means for winning final victory were exchanged, particularly the unification and manifestation of the fighting strength of the Army and the Navy, and it was agreed to adopt proper concrete measures necessary under the urgent war situation," President Hiroshi Shimomura of the Board of Information, revealed on Saturday.

U.S. NAVY HIDING LOSSES, TIME ARTICLE ASSERTS

Fearful Striking Power of Japanese Special Attack Corps Also Admitted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—The fearful power of the Japanese Special Attack Corps is the subject of an article appearing in the April 23 issue of the U.S. magazine, Time. Under the headline, "The Price of the Okinawas," the article says, "When the infantry troops of the United States 10th Army advanced to the Kashiki area north of Naha, our plans went awry. We shall have to pay a high price in the Okinawa fighting.

"The U.S. first battalion advanced from the landing point to Kashiki with ease, but was checked by the core of the Japanese defense forces there, and subjected to intense artillery fire. The United States forces had to construct positions in this area despite heavy losses in men killed and wounded, while some were compelled to withdraw.

"Charging out of caves and forts, the Japanese troops threw handgrenades into the midst of our forces. The grenades they used were very powerful and employed for the purpose of blasting fortifications. Furthermore the Japanese opened fire with their guns, while their infantry charged the American positions with bayonets and threw the United States forces into confusion. Along their defense lines the Japanese had craftily constructed caves and pillboxes. The United States forces were unable to make a single move until their supplies arrived. At night it was as fearsome as hell. Japanese shells poured into the American positions at the rate of 300 an hour while Japanese rifles spat bullets without pause. From off the coast, American fleet units shelled the Japanese positions, but the Japanese Forces launched fierce counter attacks with land-based planes.

"Admiral Nimitz has at last made clear the Japanese war strategy by publishing a report on the operations launched against the American fleet by Japanese special attack corps. Nimitz announced that Japanese Kamikaze Special Attack units had launched ramming operations against a powerful American naval force, but had kept it a secret so far on the grounds that dead men tell no tales. The Kamikaze Special Attack Corps are proof of the death-defying bravery of the Japanese war pilots. The United States Navy is hiding the losses sustained at the hands of the Special Attack Corps. We do not know of the organization or exact nature of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps yet; but we know that the planes they use are not old, the majority of their planes being of the newest make. According to admissions made by American officers 'your hair stands on end' when you are attacked by Kamikaze planes."

Denies King Leopold Freed

Domei

LISBON, April 28.—The Belgian Government denied the reports that King Leopold III had been freed and had entered Switzerland, said a report from Brussels. The Belgian Government further declared that it will issue a statement as soon as the whereabouts and safety of the King and his family are ascertained.

9 U.S. WARSHIPS SUNK, DAMAGED OFF OKINAWA

Americans Suffer Over 200 Casualties, 4 Tanks Blasted In South Front

One after another new brilliant war results are being obtained by the air and sea units of the Japanese Special Attack Corps that are sallying forth to crush the United States task forces around the main Okinawa Island.

A powerful unit of our death-defying air corps contacted a fleet of enemy warcraft off Katena at 9:45 p.m. on April 27 and instantaneously sank one battleship or cruiser besides sinking three warships of unidentified category after setting them on fire. Prior to the attack of this unit, another Special Air Unit dashed into the enemy surface force in the area west of the main Okinawa Island shortly after 5 a.m. the same day but their achievements have not been ascertained.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Special Surface Unit surprise-attacked one 10,000-ton freighter fully laden with tanks, trucks and other war materials in the waters off Katena on the night of April 27 and sank it together with 10 small barges which were moored alongside the freighter. In addition, one enemy destroyer was sunk in this attack.

In the waters around the Kerama Islands, the Japanese Special Attack Unit also sank one American transport and heavily damaged one cruiser as well as one transport at 12:40 a.m. on April 28.

On the southern front of the main Okinawa Island, Japanese Forces completely repulsed the U.S. invasion troops numbering about 800 infantry with 20 tanks which began an offensive in the area east of Kochi on the morning of April 28. In this counterattacking battle, the Japanese killed or wounded more than 200 enemy troops and blew up four tanks.

Heavy fighting is now continuing in the area west of Maeda where 500 American infantry under the protection of more than 50 tanks advanced to a line extending from Maeda to Gusukuma through Chuma.

British Fleet in Pacific

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—More than 100 British warships, supported by what is called the fleet-train and great floating naval bases, including repair ships, cargo ships, and oil tankers, have been dispatched to the Pacific and is claimed to be Britain's answer to the question of the effective and uninterrupted operation of the British Pacific Fleet 8,000 kilometers away from its base in Australia, writes the Daily Mail correspondent attached to the British Pacific Fleet, in the April 13 issue of the Daily Telegraph. The article says:

"The British Navy has dispatched to the Pacific the so-called fleet-train and great floating naval bases. This is the British reply to the question of operating the British Pacific Fleet 8,000 kilometers away from its Australian base. In this plan are included more than 100 warships, most of which are already in operation. Repair ships can repair any damage to ships and can even build destroyers. Smaller repair ships specialize in the repair of precision machinery. Airplane repair ships can repair seriously damaged planes; aircraft carriers hand damaged planes to the repair ship and obtain perfect planes instead.

"To care for the crews of the fleet, a train of cargo boats will extend from Australia to the fleet. The most difficult task for the fleet-train, which supplies the fleet with munitions, guns, reserve motors and other necessities, is the fueling of warships at sea. When oil tankers commence fueling warships, the operation cannot be stopped even in the face of submarine attacks."

Truman Sees War Leaders

Domei

LISBON, April 27.—President Harry Truman held a two and a half hour talk today with Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Chief of Naval Operations, and General George Marshall, Chief of the Army General Staff, a Washington dispatch says. President Truman has conferred with the Army and Navy chiefs twice during the past few days. It is to be noted that Lieutenant-General Barney Giles, new Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Air Force in the Pacific Area, was present at the talks held today.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥33.00; one year ¥68.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
EIICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1945

Turkey Between Britain And Russia

When on March 21, the Soviet Government notified the Turkish ambassador at Moscow that it desired the termination of the Soviet-Turkish Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality of December 17, 1925, the country which was most disturbed was not Turkey but Britain. This fact is most clearly indicated by the contrasting behavior of Turkey and Britain in the face of the Soviet action.

The Turkish Government calmly maintained that the Soviet communication was highly friendly in tone and that there was no foundation for any apprehension that a shadow had been cast on the relations between the two countries. In accordance with this view, the Turkish authorities accepted the Soviet contention that the many changes which had taken place in the world situation since the conclusion of the treaty made that treaty no longer consistent with the new state of affairs. Accordingly the Turkish Government responded by notifying Soviet Ambassador Vinogredev that Turkey, ever desirous of maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Union, would give full and friendly consideration to any concrete proposals from the Soviet side for the purpose of bringing the treaty up to date and of improving the relations between the two countries.

The result has been that negotiations seem to be proceeding smoothly for the arrangement of another treaty to take the place of the one which will be terminated. To be sure, in keeping with the vastly increased power which the Soviet Union has acquired through recent events, the Soviet Government will probably demand certain changes in its favor. But the indications are that the Turkish Government stands ready to settle all these questions through amicable diplomatic means.

In contrast, although the British Government has made no official pronouncement, the British press has been giving ample demonstration of the apprehension and antagonism which Britain feels concerning this trend of affairs. As early as the latter part of February, before the Soviet Government had actually made any official move, the Economist of London accused the Soviet Government of harboring the intention to demand the revision of the Montreux Convention so as to close the Dardanelles to ships of all other nations while guaranteeing the free passage of its own ships from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Such a demand, ominously warned the Economist, would precipitate into a frontal collision the thinly veiled strife which has traditionally existed between Britain and Russia over the SStraits question. Somewhat vaguely the Economist also warned that Britain attaches grave importance to the Soviet attitude toward the Mohammedan problem and that therefore the Soviet Government should give it full consideration before embarking on any changes. Continuing this strand of thought, the British press has been pouncing on every stray rumor concerning the present Soviet-Turkish negotiations to make it appear as if the Soviet Union is bent on imposing drastic and unreasonable demands upon the Turkish Government.

The reason for this striking contrast between the calm and unhurried attitude of Turkey, the country most directly concerned, and the apprehensive and resentful attitude of Britain, which is nominally a disinterested third party, is not hard to seek. It is that Soviet-Turkish relations tie in inextricably with the problem of power politics and British imperial ambitions in the Middle East.

Turkey, as a minor Power, obviously recognizes that it enjoys no capacity to pursue a completely independent foreign policy. The best it can hope for is an uneasy respite from outside pressure when a balance of power among the Great Powers, nullifying and equalizing each other's influence, creates a temporary vacuum in which Turkey can rest in peace. At other times, expediency forces Turkey to take care not to run afoul the most influential Power in its neighborhood and to align itself as closely as possible with that Power. It was this policy of expediency, and not any love for Britain, which caused Turkey to enter into an alliance with Britain some years ago; and it was this same policy of expediency which caused Turkey to regard this alliance virtually as a dead letter as long as British power remained decidedly inferior to German power. The rise of British power vis-a-vis Germany finally caused Turkey to enter the war on the anti-Axis side, but more recently the even more impressive rise of Soviet power has made Turkey consider it to its greater advantage to associate itself with the Soviet Union rather than with Britain. Hence the ready compliance and equanimity with which Turkey has conformed to the Soviet wishes concerning the revision of the treaty between Turkey and the Soviet Union.

To Britain, however, the readiness with which Turkey has agreed to a revision of its relations with the Soviet Union, which means the escape of Turkey from the British sphere of influence and the gravitation of that country into the Soviet sphere of influence, entails a serious loss. Britain's imperial policy demands undisputed British control over the Mediterranean route to its possessions in India and the Antipodes, and Britain's economic interests demand a free hand in the exploitation of the resources of the Arab countries of the Middle East. The most formidable obstacle to these British objectives lies in the competitive power of the Soviet Union. The forging of closer ties between Turkey and the Soviet Union may well enable Soviet power to come down through the Straits to cut athwart Britain's Mediterranean lifeline. And although the Turks and the Arabs have not always been exactly bosom friends, their common ties of Mohammedanism may make it easier for the Soviet Union, if it has come to exercise extraordinary influence over the one, to extend a similar influence over the other, to the detriment of Britain's rival influence.

It is more or less immaterial to Turkey whether it leans upon the Soviet Union or Britain just so long as it manages to pick the one most likely to prevail and most likely to be capable of bestowing some favors. Hence the equanimity with which it approaches its new relations with the Soviet Union. But to Britain, the new Turco-Soviet relations entail a definite loss and presage a sharpening of its own relations with the Soviet Union. Hence Britain's patent alarm and displeasure. Much attention has been paid recently to the potential conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, but the question of Turkey is one small indication that a potential conflict between Britain and the Soviet Union is just as much in the making.

A Year Ago Today

April 30, 1944

Imperial Army Air Units in China made a surprise raid on Hingan.

• • •

Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs A. J. Vishinsky announced in his conference with foreign correspondents the conclusion of a new Soviet-Czech pact.

• • •

The Swiss Government protested to the United States against the violation of Swiss territory by American planes on April 24.

Okusako Gravely Ill

Hideo Okusako of the Nippon Times is in a grave condition at the Kosei Hospital at Atsuki. He was stricken with a severe case of diphtheria last week, but it was not until four days later that his case was properly diagnosed. By this time it was too late for the anti-toxin injections to have much effect. The Kosei Hospital is on the Odakyu line and is about half an hour's walk from the Hon-Atsuki Station.

THE BRITISH POLITICAL SITUATION

Conflict Between Labor and Tories Grows Worse

The London Daily Herald of March 16 writes editorially as follows:

Every Labor worker and voter will read with deep interest Churchill's directive to the Conservative Party. Here we see a strategic plan upon which Conservatism will fight in the coming election. Having read the speech, we are restraining ourselves with utmost difficulty from manifestations of premature optimism.

The Tories seem to have decided that it is useless to oppose any positive force to the advance of labor ideas. Churchill's plan for a post-election government is based on the hope of concluding a negotiated peace between the hypothetical Conservative majority and "men of good will of any party who are willing to serve."

Although the withdrawal of Labor Ministers from the British Cabinet is not yet realized, the conflict between the Conservatives and Laborites seems to have developed after the first challenge by Bevin was made.

Information Minister Brendan Bracken immediately began accusations against Bevin for having thrown the gauntlet, while one Labor leader, Greenwood, answered him by making a speech in the House of Commons on Monday, in which Greenwood stressed that it was Churchill who first threw the gauntlet.

Greenwood, who was among the others, stressed: "I estimate Churchill as a big leader but do not look upon him as a big architect for the world of tomorrow. It would be wise for him to leave the future to the Labor Party."

A Matter of Time

The collapse of the coalition government is now observed, being a matter of time, though whether Attlee and Morrison will withdraw from the Cabinet or not is still not clear.

According to a London observer, the election will take place before the end of June. According to their program, the younger Conservatives apparently seek to prevent the election's gravity center from being shifted excessively afterward, therefore working out an elaborated and very advanced program in order to take the wind out of the Leftists' sails.

While the Leftists accuse the Conservatives of prewar equilibrium policy, the Conservatives attack Labor's pacifism in the disarmament policy.

However, above all the Conservatives stress Churchill's prewar opposition, although it brought him into conflict with his own party, as their big achievement. Both parties are bringing out the whole, old, somewhat rattling election campaign armor.

According to the National Zeitung correspondent in London, it is believed that the new elections will be held in the spring or early summer, probably leading to a Conservative Cabinet.

Most parties admit that a national government is necessary in the period of national crisis particularly during the Far Eastern War. However, after 10 years the nation must first be asked and the new election campaign with a strictly and a clearly elaborated party program, must take place.

The reaction to Bevin's address eliminated doubts that the conservatives fear the new election more than the Socialists pin hopes thereon. Bevin's address reduced all hope for the coalition's amicable dissolution. Instead of such a friendly arrangement, the coalition may suddenly explode owing to the Socialist non-confidence vote concerning the housing program which simultaneously will be the Laborites most efficient election propaganda weapon.

The Housing Problem

It is stated that Bevin recently remained silent in the House of Commons as he disapproves of the housing policy under Churchill's son-in-law's leadership.

The Conservatives' short-sightedness about the housing question is doubly dangerous owing to the present state of social saturation. Besides, this is the only point where the Socialists may criticize the Conservative policy during the whole war.

Even the Labor election program will be very cautious as far as the mines, public services and nationalization is concerned.

The election campaign points consist of the housing question of a full employment guarantee and the state control of private enterprise.

Meanwhile the Gazette Lausanne correspondent in London reported that the creation of a united Leftist front, excluding, however, the Communists, is being increasingly discussed.

Numerous Leftists are in favor of such a front as it opens perspectives of an electoral majority. Maxton's Independent Laborites returned to the Laborite fold and gave impetus to this tendency.

Acland's Commonwealth Party which, although claiming to be Socialist, obtains most of its members from the middle classes, has repeatedly but unsuccessfully sought to be admitted into the Labor groups.

Members include such influential figures as Wintringham and Priestley which affect the younger voters. Commonwealthers advocate nationalization principally in land, coal, water and electricity and have more adherents among the farmers than the industrial workers.

Meanwhile, the Zuerich correspondent in London reported that the British public reacted with mixed feelings to the election campaigns, desiring nothing more than the government coalition's earliest dissolution and the new elections. The Beaverbrook-Rothermere press openly express this desire which however is not shared by any responsible political organ.

The Liberal Socialist newspapers observe that Churchill, speaking on the Tories party day, pleaded for national unity's continuation. This, however, provoked the Laborites' storm of indignation with the remark that not all Laborite leaders shared their party's nationalization wishes.

This suspicion concerning the trusted Laborites loyalty and also Churchill's hint that he hoped to continue to obtain all parties collaboration, made Bevin's, Morrison's and Attlee's clear statement and attitude necessary in order to reassure the Laborites.

Bevin, who has been privately called a man who could best play Macdonald's role, declared clearly like his Laborite government colleagues that he will continue to adhere to his party's decisions whatever they may be, namely, the demand for coal mines, electricity plants and transport nationalization.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF EAST ASIA

Currency Expansion in Itself Is Not an Evil—Problem Of Inflation Must Be Studied From Various Angles

By HIDEZO SUJTA
(From the Keikoku)

I

The ideological aims of the Greater East Asia War consist in liberating East Asia from Anglo-American exploitation and in establishing a political, economic and cultural common prosperity region with Japan as its leader-nation in order to contribute to the general progress and advancement of world culture. Greater East Asian financial and economic policies must be fluid, flexible and progressively adaptable.

Needless to state the establishment of such a common prosperity region under severe wartime conditions such as we are facing today must be fundamentally different in nature from a similar attempt under peaceful conditions. In the present stage of the war in which we are engaged in a life-and-death struggle against the Anglo-American enemy, the concentration of Greater East Asia's total economic power in the war must be the primary task of the economic common prosperity region. Secondly, the special interests of each region in the common prosperity sphere should be abandoned in the interests of the entire sphere. Thirdly, it should be recognized that the common prosperity is designed to gain victory in the war and the other problems of the sphere must be subordinated to this end. Lastly, Japan should hold herself responsible for leadership in prosecution of the war and in guiding and uniting all the nations of the East Asiatic region for this purpose.

Ever since the outbreak of the war, the financial policy of this country was concentrated toward the realization of the foregoing objects. Some of the measures which have been adopted so far are: (1) the establishment of a financial bloc with Japan as its nucleus (2) the establishment and development of a new mechanism for the settlement of accounts for the purpose of facilitating the interflow of goods and (3) the enforcement of a currency policy enabling the formation of commodity capital. The following are the features of importance in connection with these measures:

Bank Is Established

(1) With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Southern Development Bank was established for the purpose of carrying out the development of the southern region, the accommodation of military funds and effecting a unified currency policy in the military administrative areas of the Southern Regions.

(2) The former method of exchange trade based on the Anglo-American currency was abolished and the rates of exchange between the Japanese yen and those of other countries were adopted.

(3) The consolidation of the Central Bank of China and the Federal Reserve Bank of China was effected and national banks for Burma and the Philippines were promptly created by way of developing healthy currency systems in the various parts of the Southern Region. Through this means the purchasing of goods and the formation of commodity capital were facilitated.

(4) The Bank of Japan was ordered to extend credit based on the yen to the Central Bank of China, the Federal Reserve Bank of China, the Bank of Mengchiang, and the Philippine Government, so as to form a concrete financial structure with Japan as its nucleus.

(5) The method of settlement to be carried out at Tokyo by means of the yen was adapted as the new trade financial method of East Asia. In other words, the financial settlement between the various parts of East Asia, excepting the military administrative areas, came to be carried out by a special yen system; the interflow of goods between the different military administrative areas in the Southern Regions was carried out by a special account; and the settlement between the military administrative areas and other areas was also carried out at Tokyo on the basis of the yen.

(6) Although the necessity of wartime finance and banking in capital formation makes an inflation policy to a certain extent unavoidable, the exchange of capital between Japan and the Southern Region in principle was prohibited in order to prevent inflation in the different parts of East Asia; and at the same time, special account systems for adjusting foreign exchange were established in various parts of Greater East Asia.

Controlled Economy

While all policies are adopted from necessity, they have at their bottom theoretical grounds for their existence. If one should seek a theoretical basis of the foregoing financial policies; one will find the idea of controlled currency. This idea is fundamentally opposed to the Anglo-American conception. Japan's idea seeks to place currency value under human control and is intended to contribute effectively toward economic construction. Thus, this idea does not seek the basis of the currency value in gold, but determines the exchange rates between currencies by taking into consideration the total economic powers in the various parts of the common prosperity region and their respective roles within the entire area. This idea is an application of the theory of controlled economy. However, the realization of controlled currency has as its pre-requisite the completion of totalitarian economy. However, in the transition from free toward controlled economy, controlled currency is subject to disturbances in valuation. And this tendency is liable to stimulate currency expansion and inflation.

With the prolongation of the Greater East Asia War, inflation has come to be a problem that must be forced. Price inflation in Burma, Malai and the Philippines, not to mention North and Central China, has become conspicuous since the beginning of 1943, thereby impeding the war effort in various parts of the common prosperity region. One should not forget the American enemy's attempt at launching a currency offensive against us by taking advantage of this inflationary trend. Thus, on the one hand, the United States has been sending specie to Chunking by way of supporting the fund; and on the other hand, the American military forces in China have been using the dollar as their military notes, with the result that the American dollar is making an infiltration gradually as the standard currency backed by gold into the Chungking controlled area. Thus, the principal efforts of Greater East Asia finance and banking have come to be concentrated on the solution of the problem of inflation in view of its untoward effects on the construction of an economic common prosperity sphere and to counteract the American currency offensive.

(To Be Continued)

REMOVAL NOTICE

Our offices have been removed to the following addresses:

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Kwansai Branch Office: 5th floor, Menyuren Kaikan, 26 Honmachi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Inspection Office: 1191, Kunitsugi-cho, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka.

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P.S. Dai Nippon Boyeki Hokoku-Kai's office will be same as our Head Office address.

ANGLO-U.S. STRIFE

Economic Rivalry Between Two Deserves Study

By G. MASUI

III

As early as 1905, a British economist J. A. Hobson noted the characteristics of American economic expansion abroad especially in Asia in the following words, thereby having prophesied the imperialistic designs of the United States in the Pacific War, especially in her relations with China:

"The economic tap-root, the chief directing motive of all modern imperialistic expansionism, is the pressure of capitalist industries for markets, primarily for investment, secondarily for surplus products of home industry. Where the concentration of capital has gone furthest, and where a rigorous protective system prevails, this pressure is necessarily strongest. Not merely do the trusts and other manufacturing trades that restrict their output for the home market more urgently require foreign markets, but they are also more anxious to secure protected markets, and this can only be achieved by extending the area of political rule. This is the essential significance of the recent change in American foreign policy as illustrated by the Spanish War, the Philippine annexation, the Panama policy, and the new application of the Monroe doctrine to the South American States. . . . China as a field of railway enterprise and general industrial development already begins to loom large in the eyes of foresighted American business men. Diplomatic pressure, armed force, and where desirable, seizure of territory for political control, will be engineered by the financial magnates who control the political destiny of America.

"It should be clearly understood that this constant pressure to extend the area of markets is not a necessary implication of all forms of organized industry. If competition was displaced by combinations of a genuinely cooperative character in which the whole gain of improved economies passed, either to the workers in wages, or to large bodies of investors in dividends, the expansion of demand in the home markets would be no self-accumulating masses of profit expressing themselves in new credit and demanding external employment. It is the 'monopoly' profits of trusts and combines, taken either in construction, financial operation, or industrial working, that form a gathering fund of self-accumulating credit whose possession by the financial class implies a contracted demand for commodities and a correspondingly restricted employment for capital in American industries. . . . This ever-growing need for the fresh fields of investment for their profits is the great crux of the financial system, and threatens to dominate the future economics and the politics of the great Republic."

America's interest in China as a field of profit making, however, is much older than J. A. Hobson seems to believe. For it was as early as during the administration of George Washington that the United States sent to China her merchant ship Empress of China loaded with 40 tons of wild carrot by way of the Cape of Good Hope on a trade mission. The vessel left New York Harbor on February 22, 1784. Later American merchant ships exported Mexican silver and North American furs. The total amount of silver coins and silver bullion exported to China by American vessels up to 1880 was estimated at 500 million dollars. By 1850 more than half of the world's trade with China was carried on by American ships of the so-called Clipper type.

This initial advance of American economic power into China enjoyed further progress during the Napoleonic Wars but saw its temporary setback due to the Civil War and America's westward expansion, during which Britain replaced America in China in her imperialistic infiltration into that country. The distance between New York and China and between London and China being approximately the same, the British ships were capable of competing with American ships in China's trade under normal conditions, particularly while America was engrossed in her westward expansion. But the situation radically altered after the construction of the Panama Canal in the threshold of the 20th century. This canal reduced America's distance in her China trade by something like 2,000 miles compared with her former route.

However, the early lead made by Britain in China over the United States continued for some time especially following the Opium War of 1839 and the occupation of Hongkong. She later secured the lease of Weihaiwei from China but had to return it to China after the Great War, when she came to realize the unimportance of that naval base in the face of the formidable Japanese Navy which stood as the watchdog of East Asia against all aggressors. After that Britain limited her activities in China to financial and economic activities but never threw away her ambition of political domination whenever some opportunity presented itself. The United States also showed a similar attitude toward China due to the existence of Japan as the guardian of peace in Eastern Asia, but she, too, was ever alert to seize every opportunity to extend her imperialistic arm over the Asiatic Continent. The policy of the so-called Open Door which was upheld by these Anglo-Saxon countries in China was intended as the camouflage of their imperialistic designs and to thwart other nations from making their inroads into Chinese territory, which these Anglo-American nations always regarded as their own market.

Now, the current World War presented such a great opportunity for Imperial America to extend its imperialistic tentacle over the Chinese mainland. It was because of this imperialistic ambition of America that she forced Japan to the Pacific War by declaring an economic war against this country. What America desires in East Asia is to secure China as her market through the exercise of political domination over that country and she can succeed in attaining this objective only by defeating Japan who has been acting as the guardian of Eastern peace and the liberty of all Asiatic peoples.

England, on the other hand, feels that she is not in a position to play any great aggressive role in the Pacific War and is inclined to leave the prosecution of the war largely to the United States. Her anxiety to defend India is another reason for her lukewarmness in cooperating with the United States in the conduct of the Pacific operations. She entertains a secret fear that the advance of the United States in China may ultimately endanger her own rights and interests in the Dominion of India. Britain is thus resorting to her traditional policy of causing other nations to pick the chestnut out of the fire for her in her Chinese affairs.

Britain's policy of dealing with the United States is this: she realizes the economic potency of America which is highly unified and homogeneous as against her own economic power of disunity and heterogeneity, and she desires to thwart American aggression against herself by diverting the onrush of that lustful nation to some other channels of international action through skilful diplomatic moves of flattery and cajolery. No British statesman more adequately realizes this need than Prime Minister Churchill who describes himself as "President Roosevelt's lieutenant." By way of avoiding a direct clash with the United States in the field of international economy, Britain will resort to diplomatic intrigue and plots to enbroil America in some international complication. Already, Britain is showing this policy in its relations with the military advance of America in the Pacific and East Asia and with the political and military advance of the Soviet Union in Europe and the Near East. The forthcoming San Francisco Conference may prove an ideal occasion for Britain to carry out such intrigues and plots. And it is only too natural that the Kremlin is showing a rather disinterested attitude toward that conference.

(End)

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